OCTOBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2628.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1780.

The following Letter from a Gentleman at Camp to his Friend in Philadelphia (giving a particular and satisfactory account of a late important transaction) we doubt not will be acceptable to our readers.

SINCE my return from Hartford, my dear friend, my mind has been too little at ease to permit me to write to you sooner. It has been wholly occupied by the incident, and by the tragic consequences, of Arnold's treason. My feelings were never put to so severe a trial. You will have heard the principal facts before this reaches you; but there are particulars, to which my situation gave me access, that cannot have come to your knowledge from public report, which I am persuaded you will find interesting.

From several circumstances, the project seems to have originated with Arnold himself, and to have been long premeditated. The first overture is traced back to some time in June last. It was conveyed in a letter to Colonel Robinson, the substance of which was, that the ingratitude he had experienced from his country, concurring with other causes, had intirely changed his principles; that he now only sought to restore himself to the favour of his Prince by some signal proof of his repentance; and that he wished to open a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for this purpose. About that period he made a journey to Connecticut, on his return from which to Philadelphia he solicited the command of West Point; alledging that the effects of his wound disqualified him for the active duties of the field. The sacrifice of this important post was the attonement he intended to make. General Washington hesitated the less to gratify an officer who had frequently rendered eminent services, as he was convinced the post might be safely trusted to one who had given so many distinguished specimens of his bravery. The beginning of August he joined the army and renewed his application. The enemy, at this juncture, had embarked the greatest part of their force on an expedition to Rhode-Island, and our army was in motion, to compel them to relinquish the enterprize, or to attack New-York in its weakened state. The General offered Arnold the left wing of the army, which he declined, on the pretext already mentioned; but not without visible embarrassment. He certainly might have executed the duties of such a temporary command, and it was expected from his enterprizing temper that he would gladly have embraced so splendidly inviting an opportunity. But he did not choose to be diverted a moment from his favourite object, probably from an apprehension that some different disposition might take place, which would exclude him. The extreme solicitude he discovered to get possession of the post would have led to a suspicion of treachery, had it been possible from his past conduct to have supposed him capable of it.

The correspondence, thus begun, was carried on between Arnold and Major Andre, adjutant general to the British army, in behalf of Sir Henry Clinton, under feigned signatures and in a mercantile disguise. In an intercepted letter of Arnold's, which lately fell into our hands, he proposes an interview "to settle the risks and "profits of the copartnership;" and in the same stile of metaphor, intimates an expected augmentation of the garrison, and speaks of it as the means of extending their traffic. It appears by another letter that Andre was to have met him on the lines, under the sanction of a flag, in character of Mr. John Anderson. But some cause or other, not known, prevented this interview.

The 20th of last month, Robinson and Andre went up the river in the Vulture sloop of war. Robinson sent a flag to Arnold with two letters, one to General Putnam, inclosed in another to him, proposing an interview with Putnam, or in his absence with Arnold, to adjust some private concerns. The one was evidently meant as a cover to the other, in case by accident, the letters should have fallen under the inspection of a third person.

General Washington crossed the river in his way to Hartford the day these dispatches arrived. Arnold, conceiving he must have heard of the flag, thought it necessary, for the sake of appearances, to submit the letters to him, and ask his opinion of the propriety of complying with the request. The general, with his usual caution, though without the least surmise of the design, dissuaded him from it, and advised him to reply to Robinson, that whatever related to his private affairs must be of a civil nature, and could only properly be addressed to the civil authority. This reference fortunately deranged the whole plan, and was the first link in the chain of events that led to the detection. The interview could no longer take place in the form of a flag, but was obliged to be managed in a secret manner.

Arnold employed one Smith to go on board the Vulture and bring Andre ashore, with a pass for Mr. John Anderson: Andre came ashore accordingly, and was conducted within a picket of ours, to the house of Mr. Smith, where Arnold and he remained together in close conference all that night and the day following. At day light in the morning, the commanding officer at King's Ferry, without the privity of Arnold, moved a couple of pieces of cannon to a point opposite where the Vulture lay, and obliged her to take a more remote station. This event, or some lurking distrust, made the boatmen refuse to convey the two passengers back, and disconcerted Arnold so much, that by one of those strokes of infatuation, which often confound the schemes of men conscious of guilt, he insisted on Andre's changing his uniform for a disguise, and returning in a mode different from that in which he came. Andre, who had been, undesignedly, brought within our posts in the first instance, remonstrated warmly against this new and dangerous expedient. But Arnold persisting in declaring it impossible for him to return as he came, he at length reluctantly yielded to his persuasion, and consented to change his dress and take the route he recommended. Smith furnished the disguise, and in the evening, passing King's-Ferry together, they proceeded to Crompond, where they stopped the remainder of the night, at the instance of a militia officer, to avoid being suspected by him. The next morning they resumed their journey, Smith accompanying Andre a little beyond Pines-Bridge, where he left him. He had reached Tarry-Town, when he was taken by three militia men, who rushed out of the woods and surrounded him.

At this critical period, his presence of mind forsook him—instead of producing his pass, which would have extricated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own, he asked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party—distinctive appellations known among the enemy's refugee corps *. The militia men replied, they were of the lower party; upon which he assured them he was a British officer, and pressed them not to detain him, as he was upon urgent business. This confession removed all doubt, and it was in vain he afterwards produced his pass. He was instantly forced off to a place of greater security, where he was carefully searched, and in his stocking-feet were found several papers of importance delivered to him by Arnold.—Among these were a plan of the fortifications of West-Point, a memorial from the engineer on the attack and defence of the place, returns of the garrison, cannon and stores, copy of the minutes of a council of war, held by general Washington a few weeks before. The prisoner at first was inadvertently ordered to Arnold, but upon recollection, while still on the way, he was countermanded and sent to Old Salem. The papers were inclosed in a letter to General Washington, which having taken a route different from that by which he returned, made a circuit, that afforded leisure for another letter (through an ill judged delicacy written to Arnold with information of Anderson's capture) to get to him an hour before General Washington arrived at his quarters; time enough to elude the fate that awaited him. He went down the river in his barge to the Vulture with such precipitate confusion, that he did not take with him a single paper useful to the enemy. On the first notice of the affair, he was pursued, but much too late to overtake him.

A moment before his setting out he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartment, and informed her, that certain transactions had just come to light, which must for ever banish him from his country. She fell into a swoon at this declaration, and he left her in it to consult his own safety, till the servants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accusing every one who approached her with an intention of murdering her child (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the most genuine and agonizing affliction. Exhausted by the fatigue and tumult of her spirits, her frenzy subsided towards evening, and she sunk into all the sadness of distress. It was impossible not to have been touched with her situation; every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty, every thing pathetic in the wounded tenderness of a wife, or in the apprehensive fondness of a mother, and every appearance of suffering innocence, conspired to make her an object of sympathy to all who were present. She experienced the most delicate attentions, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

Andre, without loss of time, was conducted to the Head-quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of General officers, to prevent all possibility of misrepresentation or cavil on the part of the enemy. The Board reported, that he ought to be considered as a spy, and, according to the laws and usages of nations, to suffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less. The first step he took after his capture was to write a letter to General Washington, conceived in terms of dignity without insolence, and apology without meanness. The scope of it was to vindicate himself from the imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous or interested purposes; asserting that he had involuntarily been an impostor: That, contrary to his intention, which was to meet a person, for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our posts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise; soliciting only, that to whatever rigor policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be observed, due to a person, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing dishonourable. His request was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progress of the affair, he was treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. When brought before the Board of Officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer no interrogatory which could even embarrass his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that might involve others, he frankly confessed all the facts relating to himself; and upon his confession, without the trouble of examining a witness, the Board made their report. The members of it were not more impressed with the candor and modest firmness, mixed with a becoming sensibility, which he displayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeness. He acknowledged the generosity of the behaviour towards him in every respect, but particularly in this, in the strongest terms of manly gratitude. In a conversation with a gentleman, who visited him after his trial, he said,—he flattered himself he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them.

In one of the visits I made to him (and I saw him several times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a request to the General, for permission to send an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton "I foresee my fate "(said he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, "or to be indifferent about life, yet I am reconciled to "whatever may happen, conscious that misfortune, not "guilt, will have brought it upon me. There is only one "thing that disturbs my tranquility. Sir Henry Clinton "has been too good to me; he has been lavish of his kind-"ness. I am bound to him by too many obligations, and "love him too well, to bear the thought that he should "reproach himself, or that others should reproach him, "on a supposition that I had conceived myself obliged by "his instructions to run the risk I did. I would not for "the world leave a sting in his mind that should embitter "his future days." He could scarce finish the sentence, bursting into tears in spite of his efforts to suppress them, and with difficulty collected himself enough afterwards to add, "I wish to be permitted to assure him I did not act "under this impression, but submitted to a necessity im-"posed upon me, as contrary to my own inclination as "to his orders." His request was readily complied with, and he wrote the letter annexed, with which, I dare say, you will be as much pleased as I am, both for the diction and sentiment.

When his sentence was announced to him, he remarked, that since it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy, if it were possible, to be indulged with a professional death. He made a second application by letter, in concise but persuasive terms. It was thought this indulgence, being incompatible with the custom of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined in both cases to evade an answer, to spare him the sensations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict.

When he was led out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed familiarly to all those with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A smile of complacency expressed the serene fortitude of his mind. Arrived at the fatal spot, he asked, with some emotion, "Must I then die in this manner?" He was told it had been unavoidable. "I am reconciled to my fate (said he) but not to the mode." Soon, however, recollecting himself, he added, "It will be but a momentary pang;" and springing upon the cart performed the last offices to himself, with a composure that excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of the beholders. Upon being told the final moment was at hand, and asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, "Nothing, but to request you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." Among the extraordinary circumstances that attended him, in the midst of his enemies, he died universally esteemed and universally regretted.

There was something singularly interesting in the character and fortunes of Andre. To an excellent understanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleasing person. It is said he possessed a pretty taste for the fine arts, and had himself attained some proficiency in poetry, music and painting. His knowledge appeared without ostentation, and embellished by a diffidence that rarely accompanies so many talents and accomplishments, which left you to suppose more than appeared. His sentiments were elevated, and inspired esteem; they had a softness that conciliated affection. His elocution was handsome, his address easy, polite and insinuating. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his General, and was making a rapid progress in military rank and reputation. But in the height of his career, flushed with new hopes from the execution of a project the most beneficial to his party that could be devised, he is at once precipitated from the summit of prosperity, sees all the expectations of his ambition blasted, and himself ruined.

The character I have given of him is drawn partly from what I saw of him myself, and partly from information. I am aware that a man of real merit is never seen in so favourable a light, as through the medium of adversity. The clouds that surround him are so many shades that set off his good qualities. Misfortune cuts down little vanities, that, in prosperous times, serve as so many spots in his virtues, and gives a tone of humility that makes his worth more amiable. His spectators, who enjoy a happier lot, are less prone to detract from it through envy; and are more disposed by compassion to give him the credit he deserves, and perhaps even to magnify it.

I speak not of Andre's conduct in this affair as a philosopher, but as a man of the world. The authorised maxims and practices of war are the satire of human nature. They countenance almost every species of seduction as well as violence; and the General that can make most traitors in the army of his adversary, is frequently most applauded. On this scale we acquit Andre; while we could not but condemn him, if we were to examine his conduct by the sober rules of philosophy and moral rectitude. It is however a blemish in his fame, that he once

* *A band of marauders who receive no pay, but subsist by plunder.*

intended to proſtitute a flag; about this a man of nice honour ought to have had a ſcruple; but the temptation was great; let his misfortunes caſt a veil over his error.

Several letters from Sir Henry Clinton and others were received, feebly attempting to prove, that Andre came out under the protection of a flag, with a paſſport from a general officer in actual ſervice, and conſequently could not be juſtly detained. Clinton ſent a deputation compoſed of Lieutenant General Robinſon, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. William Smith, to repreſent, as he ſaid, the true ſtate of Major Andre's caſe. General Greene met Robinſon, and had a converſation with him, in which he reiterated the pretence of a flag, urged Andre's releaſe as a perſonal favour to Sir Henry Clinton, and offered any friend of ours in their power in exchange. Nothing could have been more frivolous than the plea which was uſed. The fact was, That, beſides the time, manner and object of the interview, change of dreſs, and other circumſtances, there was not a ſingle formality cuſtomary with flags; and the paſſport was not to Major Andre, but to Mr. Anderſon. But had there, on the contrary, been all the formalities, it would be an abuſe of language to ſay, the ſanction of a flag for corrupting an officer to betray his truſt ought to be obligatory. So unjuſtifiable a purpoſe would not only deſtroy its validity, but make it an aggravation.

Andre himſelf has anſwered the argument by ridiculing and expl ding the idea, in his examination before the board of officers. It was a weakneſs to urge it. There was in truth no way of ſaving him: Arnold, or he muſt have been the victim, the former was out of our power.

It was by ſome ſuſpected Arnold had taken his meaſures in ſuch a manner, that, if the interview had been diſcovered in the act, it might have been in his power to ſacrifice Andre to his own ſecurity. This ſurmiſe of double treachery made them imagine Clinton might be induced to give up Arnold for Andre, and a gentleman took occaſion to ſuggeſt this expedient to the latter, as a thing that might be propoſed by him. He declined it: the moment he had been capable of ſo much frailty, I ſhould have ceaſed to eſteem him.

The infamy of Arnold's conduct, previous to his deſertion, is only equalled by his meanneſs ſince. Beſides the folly of writing to Sir Henry Clinton, aſſuring him that Andre had acted under a paſſport from him, and according to his directions, while commanding officer at a poſt, and that, therefore, he did not doubt he would be immediately ſent in, he had the effrontery to write to General Waſhington to the ſame purpoſe, with the addition of a menace of retaliation, if the ſentence ſhould be carried into execution. He has ſince acted the farce of ſending in his reſignation. This man is in every ſenſe deſpicable. Added to the ſcene of knavery and proſtitution, during his command in Philadelphia, which the late ſeizure of his papers has unfolded, the hiſtory of his command at Weſt-Point is a hiſtory of little as well as great villainies. He practiced every dirty art of peculation, and even ſtooped to connections with the ſuttlers of the garriſon to defraud the public.

To his conduct, that of the captors of Andre forms a ſtriking contraſt: He tempted their integrity with the offer of his watch, his horſe, and any ſum of money they ſhould name. They rejected his offers with indignation; and the gold that could ſeduce a man high in the eſteem and confidence of his country, who had the remembrance of paſt exploits, the motives of preſent reputation and future glory to prop his integrity, had no charms for three ſimple peaſants, leaning only on their virtue and a ſenſe of duty. While Arnold is handed down with execration to future times, poſterity will repeat with reverence the names of VANWERT, PAULDING and WILLIAMS.

Copy of a Letter from Major Andre, Adjutant General, to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c.

SIR, Tappan, September 29, 1780.

YOUR Excellency is doubtleſs already apriſed of the manner in which I was taken, and poſſibly of the ſerious light in which my conduct is conſidered, and the rigorous determination that is impending.

Under theſe circumſtances, I have obtained General Waſhington's permiſſion to ſend you this letter; the object of which is, to remove from your breaſt any ſuſpicion, that I could imagine I was bound by your Excellency's orders to expoſe myſelf to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's poſt, and of changing my dreſs, which led me to my preſent ſituation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route, which I took to return, was impoſed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me.

I am perfectly tranquil in mind, and prepared for any fate, to which an honeſt zeal for my King's ſervice may have devoted me.

In addreſſing myſelf to your Excellency on this occaſion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear you, recurs to me. With all the warmth of my heart, I give you thanks for your Excellency's profuſe kindneſs to me; and I ſend you the moſt earneſt wiſhes for your welfare, which a faithful, affectionate, and reſpectful attendant can frame.

I have a mother and three ſiſters, to whom the value of my commiſſion would be an object, as the loſs of Grenada has much affected their income. It is needleſs to be more explicit on this ſubject; I am perſuaded of your Excellency's goodneſs.

I receive the greateſt attention from his Excellency General Waſhington, and from every perſon under whoſe charge I happen to be placed.

I have the honour to be,
With the moſt reſpectful attachment,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN ANDRE,
Adjutant General.

(Addreſſed)
His Excellency General
Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

BOSTON, *October 5.*

We are well informed, that the loyal inhabitants of New-York, notwithſtanding all their boaſted ſupplies, are obliged to pay dearly not only for dainties but proviſions. They cannot vend their goods at any thing like the advanced price of many of the neceſſaries of life. Freſh meat ſells in that city for no leſs than three ſhillings ſterling per pound. And yet theſe royaliſts have made themſelves very merry with the ſtarving condition, as they would fain believe, of the rebels in the United States.

Oct. 9. The Printers have much pleaſure in acquainting their readers with the ſeizure of twenty barrels of Gun-Powder laſt Tueſday evening, which had been ill gally landed on the Long-Wharf. The Firewards have done themſelves diſtinguiſhed honor by their vigilance and activity in this inſtance; and it is hoped and *expected* that they will not ſuffer themſelves to be *perſuaded to give up*, what they have thus become poſſeſſed of by virtue of one of the *wiſeſt* laws of this State. A law eſſentially neceſſary to the ſafety of the lives and property of the people, who have a right to inſiſt on the ſtricteſt adherence to it.

Oct. 12. Yeſterday a ſhip of 20 guns, prize to the Mifflin privateer, arrived ſafe in port. She was bound from New-York to Newfoundland.

NEW-HAVEN, *October 12.*

Monday and Tueſday laſt, Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet left Gardner's-Bay, and ſtood to the eaſtward;—their deſtination not known. but ſuppoſed to be for Newport.

FISH-KILL, *October 19.*

By the arrival of yeſterday's poſt from Albany, we have it reported, That Sir John Johnſton had, with a party, ſaid to be about 500 men, come down the Mohawk river, and advanced within ſix miles of Johnſtown; when, hearing that a party of our three month's men lay there, he contented himſelf with burning a few houſes, killing and carrying off ſome inhabitants—Another party of about 800, commanded by Major Carleton, nephew to Gen. Carleton, came down the Lakes from St. John's, and advanced to Fort-Ann, which was garriſoned by 70 men, among whom were 14 Continental ſoldiers;—they having cannon with them, and the fort being only ſtockaded, every ſhot made a breach:—It was, however, defended by Captain Sherwood, with the greateſt gallantry, until two thirds of his men were ſlain, when he ſurrendered. This party alſo deſtroyed ſeveral houſes, killed ſome men, and took the women and children priſoners. They were purſued by Col. Livingſton as far as Bloody Pond, but too late, they having retreated to their boats and made off.—So far the reports from that quarter, which we hope, are not ſo bad as related:—In our next, we expect to have a more exact narrative of this unhappy affair.

Laſt week Lieut. Wright Carpenter and two others, went down to Col. James De Lancey's quarters, and lay in wait for his appearance,—he accordingly came, and having tied his horſe at the door, went in the houſe; upon which Carpenter ſeized the horſe and mounted; when De Lancey diſcovering him, immediately alarmed his men, who purſued to White-Plains, but in vain. This horſe is one of the fineſt in America, and coſt De Lancey 200l.—Carpenter was offered 150l. as ſoon as he brought him in.—The cow boys had plundered Carpenter of all his cattle ſome time before; when Mr. Carpenter went down with a flag, and complained of the cruelty of taking his cattle, and told De Lancey he would have his horſe by way of retaliation; upon which De Lancey ſneeringly replied, "You may if you can catch him."

The Governor of this State hath iſſued a proclamation, recommending to the inhabitants of this State, to obſerve Thurſday the ſecond day of November next, as a day of Prayer and Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the recent and remarkable deliverance, wrought in behalf of the United States in general, and of this State in particular, by the diſcovery of the treaſonable conſpiracy for betraying the fortifications in the Highlands into the hands of the enemy; to deprecate his wrath for the evils prevalent among us, and humbly to implore a continuance of his favour and protection.

TRENTON, *October 18.*

Laſt Tueſday came on the general election in this State, for the choice of perſons to repreſent the ſeveral counties in Council and General Aſſembly, during the enſuing year, when the following gentlemen were choſen.

Hunterdon county Council, John Stevens, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Benjamin Van-Cleve, Jared Sexton, John Lambert, Eſquires.

Burlington county. Council, Peter Tallman, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Thomas Fenimore, William Trent, William Hough, Eſquires.

Gloucester county. Council, John Cooper, Eſquire. Aſſembly, John Sparks, Thomas Rennard, Iſaac Kay, Eſquires.

Salem county. Council, Whitten Cripps, Eſquire. Aſſembly, John Mayhew, Allen Congleton, jun. William Smith, Eſquires.

Middleſex county. Council, Benjamin Manning, Eſq. Aſſembly, Jacob Schenck, Jacob Suydam, Melancthon Freeman, Eſquires.

Monmouth county Council, Eliſha Lawrence, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Thomas Seabrook, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderſon, Eſquires.

Somerſet county. Council, John Witherſpoon, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Chriſtopher Hogeland, Eſquires

The returns for the other counties are not yet come to hand.

Monday laſt the American Army moved from Tapan to Totaway, near Paſſaick Falls, in Bergen county, previous to which Major General Greene marched four brigades to reinforce Weſt-Point.

A New-York paper of the 11th inſtant ſays, that "On Saturday morning laſt the Refugee Poſt at Bergen Point, under the command of Captain Thomas Ward, was attacked by a party of rebel infantry and horſe, conſiſting of about 200 men. After receiving a ſmart fire from the artillery and muſquetry of the Refugees, aſſiſted by a cannonade from the gallies, they were forced to retreat." Mr. Rivington neglected to add to the above, that the aſſailants took off about 30 of the *loyal Refugees.*

We hear that an exchange of priſoners has lately been negociated, in which all the American troops, now with the enemy, are to be included.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia) October 4.*

Extract of a letter from Colonel George Rogers Clarke, to his Excellency the Governor, dated Louiſville, Auguſt 22, 1780.

By every poſſible exertion, and the aid of Colonel Slaughter's corps, we compleated the number of 1000, with which we croſſed the river at the mouth of Licking on the 1ſt day of Auguſt, and began our march the 2d. Having a road to cut for the artillery to paſs for ſeventy miles, it was the 6th before we reached the firſt town, which we found vacated, and the greateſt part of their effects carried off. The general conduct of the Indians on our march, and many other corroborating circumſtances, proved their deſign of leading us on to their own ground and time of action. After deſtroying the crops and buildings of Chelcauthy, we began our march for the Picawey ſettlements, on the waters of the Big Miame, the Indians keeping runners continually before our advanced guards. At half paſt two in the evening of the 8th, we arrived in ſight of the town and forts, a plain of half a mile in width laying between us. I had an opportunity of viewing the ſituation and motions of the enemy, near their works.

"I had ſcarcely time to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions, before the action commenced on our left wing, and in a few minutes became almoſt general, with a ſavage fierceneſs on both ſides. The confidence the enemy had in their own ſtrength and certain victory, or the want of generalſhip, occaſioned ſeveral neglects, by which thoſe advantages were taken that proved the ruin of their army, being flanked two or three different times, drove from hill to hill in a circuitous direction for upwards of a mile and a half; at laſt took ſhelter in their ſtrong holds and woods adjacent, when the firing ceaſed for about half an hour, until neceſſary preparations were made for diſlodging them. A heavy firing again commenced, and continued ſevere until dark, by which time the enemy were totally routed. The cannon playing too briſkly on their works, they could afford them no ſhelter. Our loſs was about 14 killed and 13 wounded, theirs at leaſt triple that number. They carried off their dead during the night, except 12 or 14 that lay too near our lines for them to venture. This would have been a moſt deciſive ſtroke to the Indians, if unfortunately the right wing of our army had not been rendered uſeleſs for ſome time by an uncommon chain of rocks, that they could not paſs, by which means part of the enemy eſcaped through the ground they were ordered to occupy.

"By a French priſoner we got the next morning, we learn that the Indians had been preparing for our reception ten days; moving their families and effects; that the morning before our arrival, they were 300 Warriors, Shawaneſe, Mingoes, Wiandatts, and Delawares. Several reinforcements coming that day, he did not know their numbers; that they were ſure of deſtroying the whole of us; that the greateſt part of the priſoners taken by Byrd were carried to Detroit, where there were only 200 regulars, having no proviſions except green corn and vegetables. Our whole ſtore at firſt ſetting out being only 300 buſhels of corn, and 1500lb. of flour, having done the Shawaneſe all the miſchief in our power, after deſtroying Picawey ſettlements, I returned to this poſt, having marched, in the whole, 480 miles in 31 days. We deſtroyed upwards of 800 acres of corn, beſides great quantities of vegetables, a conſiderable proportion of which appear to have been cultivated by white men. I ſuppoſe for the purpoſe of ſupporting war parties from Detroit. I could with to have had a ſmall ſtore of proviſions, to have enabled us to have laid waſte part of the Delaware ſettlements, and falling in at Pittſburgh, but the exceſſive heat and weak diet ſhewed the impropriety of ſuch a ſtep. Nothing could excel the few regulars and Kentuckyans that compoſed this little army, in bravery and implicit obedience to orders. Each company vying with the other who ſhould be the moſt ſubordinate."

PHILADELPHIA, *October 25.*

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governor Jefferſon, of Virginia, to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Richmond, October 15, 1780, ſix o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

"I DO myſelf the pleaſure of congratulating your Excellency on the ſmall dawn of good fortune which at length appears in the ſouth, as you will find by the diſpatches I have the honour of incloſing to you, and which I this moment received from General Gates."

SIR, Burk county, 2d October, 1780.

"I am, at preſent, about 70 miles from Saliſbury, on the fork of the Catabaw, with about 450 horſemen, in purſuit of Colonel Ferguſon. On my croſſing the Catabaw river I diſpatched to different quarters for intelligence, and this evening I was favoured with this news, which you may depend on: That Colonel Clark, of the State of Georgia, with 100 riflemen, forced his way through South-Carolina to Georgia. On his route thither being joined by 700 men, he proceeded to the town of Auguſta, and has taken it with a large quantity of goods; but not finding it prudent to continue there, he has retreated to the upper parts of South-Carolina, in Ninety-ſix diſtrict, and made a ſtand with 800 brave men.

"This moment another of my expreſſes is arrived from Colonels M'Dowell and Shelby: They were on their march, near Burk Court-houſe, with 1500 brave Mountain-men, and Colonel Cleveland was within 10 miles of them with 800 men, and was to form a junction with them this day. I expect to join them to-morrow, in purſuit of Colonel Ferguſon, and under the direction of Heaven, I hope to be able to render your Honour a good account of him in a few days. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES WILLIAMS."

Major General GATES.

SIR, Hilſborough, 12th October, 1780.

"This inſtant I received the great and glorious news contained in the incloſed letter from Brigadier General Davidſon to General Sumner, who directly diſpatched it to me by expreſs. We are now more than even with the enemy. The moment the ſupplies for the troops here arrive from Taylor's Ferry, I ſhall proceed with the whole to the Yadkin. General Smallwood and Colonel Morgan are on their way to that poſt; the latter, with the light-infantry, was yeſterday advanced 18 miles beyond Guilford Court-houſe; the former, with the cavalry, lay, laſt night, 13 miles on this ſide that place. I deſire your Excellency will forthwith diſpatch copies of all the letters I now ſend you to the Preſident of Congreſs. I am, &c.

HORATIO GATES."

Governor JEFFERSON.

DEAR SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to encloſe to you a large packet of diſpatches taken yeſterday, at M'Cappin's Creek, on the way to Camden, by a ſmall party of my brigade. A detachment of 120 horſe, under Rutledge and Dickſon, almoſt ſurrounded Charlotte yeſterday, attacked a picket at Col. Polk's mill, and at a certain Mr. Elliot's, brought off a centinel and eight tories, who are now on their way to you. A ſmall party of riflemen brought off 50 horſes from the tories at Col. Polk's plantation laſt night. I have the honour to be, &c. WILLIAM DAVISON.

Rocky-river, Sunday, 2 o'clock, 10th October, 1780.

"*P. S.* Dickſon loſt one man killed, and one officer wounded."

General SUMNER.

SIR, Camp, Rocky-river, October 10, 1780.

"I have the pleaſure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the weſt Ferguſon, the great partizan, has miſcarried. This we are aſſured of by Mr. Tate, Brigade Major in General Sumpter's late command: The particulars from that gentleman's mouth ſtand thus: That Colonels Campbell, Cleaveland, Shelby, Seveer, Williams, Brandon, Lacey, &c. formed a conjunct body, near Gilbert-Town, conſiſting of 3000; from this body were ſelected 1600 good horſe, who immediately went in purſuit of Colonel Ferguſon, who was making his way to Charlotte. Our people overtook him well poſted on King's Mountain, and on the evening of the 7th inſt. at 4 o'clock, began the attack, which continued 47 minutes. Colonel

Ferguſon fell in the action, beſides 150 of his men; 810 were made priſoners, including the Britiſh; 150 of the priſoners are wounded; 1500 ſtand of arms fell into our hands. Colonel Ferguſon had about 1400 men. Our people ſurrounded them, and the enemy ſurrendered. We loſt about 20 men, among whom is Major Chronicle of Lincoln county. Colonel Williams is mortally wounded. The number of our wounded cannot be aſcertained. This blow will certainly affect the Britiſh very conſiderably. The Brigade Major who gives us this was in the action. The above is true. The blow is great. I give you joy upon the occaſion. I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM DAVISON."

Honourable General SUMNER.

Camp, Yadkin-Ford, October 10, 1780.

Eight o'clock, evening.

SIR,

"With great ſatisfaction I inform you of the defeat of Major Ferguſon, on King's Mountain, 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The particulars I incloſe you as I received them a few minutes ago: Alſo a letter from General Davidſon, of his ſecuring 29 barrels of powder, which were ſecreted, ſome time ſince, near Charlotte. I am, Sir,

With great reſpect, your very humble ſervant,

JETHRO SUMNER."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

On the above important intelligence being circulated in the city, the chearful countenances of the honeſt and virtuous part of the community fully evinced the heart-felt ſatisfaction they experienced on the joyful occaſion; whilſt the malignant aſpects of the diſaffected ſufficiently betrayed their chagrin and diſappointment.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Auguſt 16, 1780.

"The pleaſure of communicating intelligence, that I ſuppoſe may prove intereſting or acceptable, induces me to give you the following:

"On the 9th inſtant, at three in the morning, the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Cordova, conſiſting of 36 ſhips (12 Spaniſh and 14 French) of the line and ſome frigates, cruizing 70 leagues N. W. of Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a fleet of between 50 and 70 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen and tranſports, under convoy of the Ramilies and two frigates, deſtined for Madeira and Jamaica, having on board a large quantity of military ſtores, proviſions and dry goods, and 1000 Highland troops.—Three of theſe veſſels, prizes to a French frigate of the ſquadron, have already arrived here, and, by the prize-maſters and priſoners, we learn that moſt of the others had ſtruck before they were out of ſight (particularly five Indiamen, in which were embarked the troops) and that the reſt being cloſely purſued, they think very few, or none, have been able to eſcape, except, poſſibly, the ſhips of war, which being faſt ſailers, and abandoning the convoy as ſoon as they diſcovered their danger, made off with all the ſail they could. Some of the ſwifteſt French ſhips were diſpatched after them, but with what ſucceſs is yet doubtful. Governor Dalling was on board the fleet, with all his family, but we do not know what veſſel, moſt probably the Ramilies: His coach and ſix horſes are in one of the prizes now in this Bay. We look for the others every moment.

"The little ſquadron under the orders of Monſieur Barcelo, ſtationed off Gibraltar, has alſo, within theſe few days paſt, taken 5 or 6 ſhips attempting to get into that place with proviſions (where they are much wanted) and chaſed a ſloop of war on ſhore on the coaſt of Barbary. Thirty ſail of French merchantmen which left St. Domingo in June, eſcorted by two frigates, have all ſafe arrived here. In ſhort, the affairs of our Allies in all quarters ſeem now to wear a flattering aſpect, and to promiſe a favourable cloſe to the campaign."

Monday laſt being appointed by the Conſtitution for the firſt meeting of the gentlemen choſen to form the General Aſſembly of this State, a number of the members met, but not being a quorum adjourned till next day.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived, after a ſhort cruize, the Saratoga ſloop of war, commanded by Capt. John Young. On the 30th ult. he retook the ſloop Elizabeth; and on the 8th inſtant fell in with the ſhip Charming Molly, of 22 guns, Captain Gill, who, after a ſmart engagement, ſtruck.—On the 9th Captain Young took the brig Nancy, of fourteen four pounders, commanded by Oſwald Eve, in company with the ſhip Elizabeth, of twenty-eight ſix and nine-pounders, Capt. Taylor, who, after a ſhard conflict of two glaſſes, (in which, as well as in the former action, the greateſt bravery and good conduct was diſplayed on board the Saratoga) ſtruck, being much damaged in her hull and rigging, and having ſix feet water in her hold. The three laſt veſſels were from Jamaica, bound to New-York, having on board valuable cargoes of rum, ſugar, &c.----To this well merited ſucceſs of Captain Young, his Officers and Men, we muſt add the re-capture of the brig Providence, of this port, late prize to the Triton and Guadaloupe frigates.

We hourly expect the arrival of the above prizes in this port.

The French frigate La Gentille, arrived at Newport, (Rhode-Iſland) from Breſt, it is ſaid, brings advice that the Congreſs of the neutral powers, to which the belligerent powers were invited, were to meet about this time, for the purpoſe of ſettling the rights of neutral nations, reſpecting commerce: it is not improbable a general negociation for peace may be brought on the tapis at this meeting.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, univerſally and juſtly lamented, Mrs. SUSANNA SMITH, the Wife of JONATHAN B. SMITH, Eſq; of this city, and on Saturday her remains were interred in the Preſbyterian Churchyard, in Arch-ſtreet.

The virtues and accompliſhments of this amiable woman were ſuch as gave the higheſt luſtre to a female character.

"She was *polite*, as if at courts ſhe'd always been,
"And *good*, as if the world ſhe'd never ſeen.

The reſignation and fortitude with which ſhe ſubmitted to the ſtroke that diſſolved her connections with life and her family, furniſhed the ſtrongeſt proofs of the excellency of the religion ſhe profeſſed and adorned.

"Softly her fainting head ſhe lay,
"Upon her Maker's breaſt;
"Her Maker kiſs'd her ſoul away,
"And laid her fleſh to reſt.

WANTED to HIRE,

A WOMAN who is capable of engaging in the work of a family, and can be well recommended. Alſo, a BOY or GIRL of an honeſt family, to be bound for any number of years. Enquire of the Printers.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and calamities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more eſpecially in the late remarkable interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcuing the perſon of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treaſon was ripened for execution: in proſpering the labours of the huſbandmen, and cauſing the earth to yield its increaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart Thurſday, the ſeventh day of December next, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; that all the people may aſſemble on that day to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefactor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his favours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our heinous tranſgreſſions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are anywiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed; to ſmile upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; to take our illuſtrious ally under his ſpecial protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe the knowledge of Chriſtianity to ſpread over all the earth.

Done in Congreſs, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Atteſt. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ſſ.

ON the ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, before me John Ord, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia, perſonally appeared William Weſſcott, commander on board the ſloop Elizabeth, the property of Iſaac Hartman, of the iſland of St. Croix, Eſq; who, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did depoſe, declare and ſay, that he was ſhipped by and received his inſtructions from the ſaid Hartman to proceed with the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth to New-York and Philadelphia, as a flag, having Doctor Kuhn and family on board as paſſengers: That he, this deponent, is neither directly or indirectly intereſted in the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth: That on the twenty-third day of September, laſt paſt, they arrived at the city of New-York, and on the firſt inſtant they ſailed from thence, and arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday the eighth following: That no merchandize whatever was ſhipped on board ſaid ſloop at St. Croix; and that every article mentioned in the manifeſt was brought to Philadelphia and there ſtored. And this deponent further ſaith, that no goods or merchandize were landed at New-York or ſhipped on board the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth there. And further this deponent ſaith not.

WILLIAM WESSCOTT.

Sworn before me, John Ord.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunning, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market,

DARK, blue, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broadcloths; brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds; blue, brown and light coloured naps; velvets of all colours, ribb'd, plain, ſpotted and flowered; drawboys; fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns; broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting; checks; worſted and ſilk hoſe; a beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes; figured and plain minionet lawns; minionet lawn handkerchiefs; white, blue and brown ſerges; fine and coarſe linens; white pelongs, ſarſnets and perſians; black mode; womens white gloves; tapes; white and coloured threads; ſilk gauze; corded dimities; a large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk; ribbons; ſilk handkerchiefs; ivory combs; a quantity of coarſe milled hoſe; writing paper; ſnuff in bottles.----Alſo excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said Kean's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap, for caſh in hand, may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

Newtown, Bucks county, Oct. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all tavern keepers and retailers of ſpirituous liquors in the ſaid county, that unleſs they take out their licences before the twelfth day of December next, that they will be proceeded againſt by indictment as keepers of tipling houſes.

JAMES BENEZET, Clerk of Seſſions.

N. B. It is expected that they and all others concerned as retailers now, or who have been, and are in arrear, will pay off their exciſe duty before ſaid time, or they will be proceeded againſt as by law directed.

JOHN HART, Collector.

I HAVE for ſale a very valuable tract of LAND, in Prince William and Fauquier counties, containing 3819 acres, whereon are ſeveral valuable improvements, the land equal in quality to any in that part of the country, the whole well watered, and one exceeding convenient place for building any kind of water-works, with a great plenty of water for any purpoſe; it is ſituated within 40 miles of Fredericksburg, and for the convenience of ſelling is divided into ſixteen farms, which will be ſold ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. I will take Continental currency, hard money, waggons and horſes, or young Negroes for pay; and provided I get half in hand will take the other in yearly payments, payable in tobacco or ſpecie. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the aforeſaid tract, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Bullſkin, in Berkley county, in the State aforeſaid.

¶ WILLIAM ASKEW.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, A Brown HORSE, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JOHN RULE.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that a few doors above Market-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet, they carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, in the neweſt and neateſt faſhions. Thoſe Ladies who chooſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on expedition, neatneſs, and the loweſt prices.

HANNAH MATLOCK,
BETSEY COLLINS.

N. B. They have for ſale, Peaſe, Beans, Oat-Meal, and a good aſſortment of Garden Seeds. Captains of veſſels or others may be ſupplied with any of the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice.

Alſo for ſale, a good COW. ‖

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 15th of November next, two valuable Plantations or tracts of LAND, late the eſtate of James M'Connaughy, deceaſed, in Cheſter county; one of them ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, about a mile and a half from Reading Furnace, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, containing 200 acres, about 90 whereof cleared, and good ploughland, 8 or 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered. The other ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, three miles from the former tract, one from Brandywine meering-houſe, and one from ſaid M'Connaughy's forge, containing 156 acres, about 80 thereof cleared and good plough land, four acres of meadow and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, the whole well watered, now in tenure of James Cupples. The ſale to be on the premiſes, to begin at ſaid Abraham Beatty's at 9 o'clock, and at ſaid Cupple's at 2 o'clock the ſame day, either for hard or Continental money. An indiſputable title will be given for both; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes may apply to Dan Griffith, Eſq; or to John Elliot. Attendance will be given at ſaid times and places by DAN GRIFFITH, MICHAEL GRAHAM, and JOHN ELLIOT. ¶

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 16th of October inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at Kennet Square, in Cheſter county, a dun coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, black mane and tail, a black liſt along his back, a black ſtreak on each ſhoulder near his withers, branded E on the near ſhoulder. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Five Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by PETER BELL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 30th ult. out of Captain Rankin's fields, Lawſon's Plains, near the Red Lyon, in New-Caſtle county, a ſmall brown MARE, has a ſmall crop off her near ear, ſhod all round, and trots light. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have One Hundred and Twenty Dollars reward; but if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice, a further reward of One Hundred Dollars paid by DAVID MORGAN, near Langwood's tavern, Cæcil county.

September, 26, 1780.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's meadow, near York-Town, Two HORSES, one a black, about 13 hands high, 9 years old, one white ſpot on his wither, occaſioned by the collar; neither brand nor ear mark; had one ſhoe on when ſtolen. The other a dun colour, with a black mane and tail, a black ſtrake along his back, ſix years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, the hoof white, was ſhod before: Both natural trotters; the dun can pace a ſmall travel. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes ſhall have *Five Hundred Dollars*, and for the thieves and horſes *Eight Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, JOSHUA HUTTON, or ROBERT DUNN, in York-Town. ‖

TAKEN UP in the ſubſcriber's incloſure, on the firſt of September laſt, at the Blue-Ball, near Cannawag bridge, York county, Mount-Pleaſant townſhip,

AN Iron Grey HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock LB, and on the off ſide one H, and ſome other letter not perceivable. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † JAMES M'CUTCHEN.

Lower Merion, October 18, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of Auguſt laſt, A ſmall Brown and White Spotted STEER, about four years old, branded on the horn, FOYARD. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to RUDOLPH LATCH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lurgan townſhip, Cumberland county, State of Pennſylvania, about two years ago, two STEERS, one black, with a brown back, cropt in both ears; the other red, cropt in one ear, with a white ſpot on the off ſhoulder. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts. ¶ THOMAS GREER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual, TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On SATURDAY, the 28th of October inſtant,

THAT beautiful and elegant HORSE the GOLDEN FARMER, imported by John Hutcheſon, eight years old laſt ſpring, near 16 hands high, a bright bay, and well marked, is allowed by good judges to be the beſt covering horſe in the State, as his colts are a full proof in this State and the Jerſeys: He is to be ſold at the Court-Houſe in Cheſter, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, by THOMAS LEVIS and JOHN HANNUM, } Agents.

On Saturday, the 4th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon erected, ſituate in Germantown, adjoining Thomas Roſe, and others, now the property of the Reformed Congregation of the ſaid place, and to be ſold by us the ſubſcribers, SEBASTIAN MILLER, FELTY HURTOR, JOHN GODWOLD, JOHN PECONEY, } Truſtees.

Eaſton, Northampton County, October 12, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Fullert, late of Eaſton deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

ABRAHAM BERLIN, Adminiſtrator.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the plantation of Philip Price, in Kingſeſſing township, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of September laſt, at night, A likely Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old laſt ſpring, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, large under jaw, ſwitch tail, very ſtrait limbs, trots and canters well, carries her noſe out in riding, good courage. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought to ſaid Price's, or to John Sharpleſs, in Concord township, Cheſter county, by

JOSEPH SHARPLESS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 9th inſtant, A likely Negroe Boy, named ISAAC, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, born in Virginia, and formerly the property of Pitman Clemens, Eſq. He is a good waiter, and underſtands the care of horſes. He took with him a blue regimental coat, faced with buff, a light drab coloured coat, with jacket and breeches of the ſame, a ſhort ſea green coat newly turned, a pair of boots and a pair of old ſhoes, a number of check and white ſhirts, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, &c. a round hat, and a blanket, almoſt new. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, from S. HEPBURN.

Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, October 10. †

TAKEN UP,

Treſpaſſing in the Northern Liberty, ſome time ſince,

A BAY MARE, about 12 hands high, ſuppoſed about 5 years old, a ſmall ſtar, ſhod before, ſwitch tail; alſo a Bay FILLEY, riſing 3 years old, neither dock'd nor branded. Whoever has loſt the ſame, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the ſame. JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer.

Philadelphia, October 16. ‖

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that underſtands the buſineſs in all its branches; any one well recommended may meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at French-Creek, one mile below French-Creek Forge and Steel Furnace.

ISAAC THOMAS.

WANTED

To hire by the Month, a Servant MAN, or BOY.

Enquire of the Printers

WHEREAS AGNES PATTERSON, wife of John Patterſon, in Drumore township, Lancaſter county, has, without any kind of provocation, left her ſaid huſband, and probably may contract debts, imagining that I will pay them; I do hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting; as witneſs my hand, this firſt day of October, 1780. JOHN PATTERSON. ‖

WHEREAS my Wife, RACHEL, hath demeaned herſelf for two years and more paſt, and her children and relations, by keeping company with a negroe fellow; and has, after being taken in the fact, and confeſſing her guilt, eloped, and gone away with him. I hope no perſon will truſt her on my account; nor in any Chriſtian neighbourhood ſuffer them to live together as man and wife. JOHN ROBINSON.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

ELIZABETH BURNET

Has for Sale, at her houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Andrew Tybout's,

A Quantity of Pint, Half Pint and Jill TUMBLERS, of the beſt Quality.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1780.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe perſons who have not yet taken up their Patents, Deeds, &c. which were left with him to be recorded, to apply to Hilary Baker, junior, in Second near Arch-ſtreet, in this city, who will deliver them to perſons producing the office receipts, or otherwiſe authoriſed to receive them, on payment of the fees due thereon.

As the ſubſcriber has divers times heretofore (after previous public notice) given ſeveral months perſonal attendance in this city, for the ſole purpoſe of delivering the ſaid Writings, he doth not conſider himſelf any longer accountable for their ſafety.

WILLIAM PARR, late Maſter of the Rolls of Penſylvania, and Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia County. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing 86 acres. There is a genteel new ſtone houſe, with other conſiderable improvements, on the premiſes. Enquire of W. M'MURTRIE, who has for ſale, A Crop of new land TURNIPS. ‖

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In SECOND STREET, four Doors above RACE-STREET,

THE PRACTICE of the FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, alphabetically exhibited: Wherein the ſeveral ſounds of the letters are diſtinguiſhed, and the words which have the ſame ſound are placed in one claſs: With two Spelling Vocabularies, French and Engliſh.

By JOHN PERRIN.

N. B. At the above place alſo may be had, John Perrin's Grammar of the French Tongue; James Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling Book; The New England and American Primers, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Mutry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of ten acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on non-compliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH, WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents, P. C.

Benſalem township, Bucks county, Sept. 25, 1780.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſt. on the Briſtol road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Red Lion, a Black GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years old, without brand or ear-mark, blind in the near eye, a natural pacer, 14 hands and a half high, and in good order. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. PETER STATS.

Eaſton, September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up and left in my care, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, the ſuppoſed owner living in Cheſter county; the ſaid owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the charge of keeping.

JACOB ABLE.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Ruſh's paſture, near the 3 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Cheſter, in the night of the 7th inſtant, A brown COW, with a white belly, ſhort horns bending inwards, and both marked LK. Whoever brings ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, paid by

Oct. 11, 1780. LEONARD KESLER.

N. B. Any perſon giving intelligence of ſaid Cow, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſqrs. all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State;

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No. 2. A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, } Agents.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay; Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in the army of the United States; Anthony Yeldall, Druggiſt, William Weſt, jun. merchant, late a Major in the army of the United States; and Thomas Lightfoot, and John Turner, merchants; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia:—And John Wright, and Jonathan Wright, yeomen, both now or late of the townſhip of Hatfield: and John Hutchinſon, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:—And John Jackſon, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough; and Joſhua Buffington, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; yeomen, both now or late of the county of Cheſter; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday the thirteenth day of November next, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons; And We do in like manner require the ſaid William Weſt, jun. to render himſelf to ſome or one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of December next, and alſo abide his legal trial for ſuch his treaſon; on pain that every of them, the ſaid Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, William Weſt, jun. Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinſon, John Jackſon, and Joſhua Buffington, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid thirteenth day of November, and thirtieth day of December reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do, and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are deſired to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſecond Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.